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Relationship of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University to Syracuse University

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SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY



A STATEMENT
ON
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
AND
The NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE of FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
WITH REFERENCE TO
FUTURE STUDENT STATUS AND SERVICES

Prepared by Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York

HB

RELATIONSHIP OF THE
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY TO
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Prepared for the Middle States Association
of Colleges and Secondary Schools
by Syracuse University,
Syracuse, New York

October, 1956

Since 1950 there has been disagreement between the State University of New York and Syracuse University as to the status of Forestry students and the scope of legal powers exercised by the Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry.

Syracuse has maintained that (1) Forestry students were dually enrolled in Syracuse University and the State University of New York, and (2) that the right to determine the proper status of Forestry students was vested in the Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry. The officials of the State University of New York have taken a contrary position, and hence the issue has been joined for the past five years.

The attached documents contain the views expressed by Syracuse University in its efforts to clarify its position in this matter.

The problem of the relationship of "The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" to Syracuse University is described chronologically in the following three documents.

I.

The first was prepared by Syracuse University in 1953 and provides a general background statement, a description of the issues and their significance, and a general listing of the services performed by Syracuse University for the Forestry College. Its purpose at the time, was to state Syracuse University's position and to suggest possible solutions. Officials of the two universities were unable to agree on the proposed settlements, and as a result, the relationship remained clouded in the ensuing years.

II.

The second document was published in 1956, and was essentially a restatement of the position taken in 1953.

Between these two dates, however, Senator John H. Hughes of Onondaga County, introduced a bill in the New York State Senate in 1956, which would have classified Forestry as a contract college of Syracuse University. The purpose of the bill was to bring the confused relationship that had existed since 1950 to the attention of the public and to settle the problem, if an agreement could be reached. The bill was opposed by the faculty, the students, and the alumni of the College of Forestry, and did not come out of Committee.

The Syracuse HERALD-JOURNAL, in an editorial entitled "Can't Private, Public Schools Live Together in New York State?" and published on March 5, 1956, said:

Senator Hughes' Bill has served, however, as a remarkable catalyst. He has done the right thing by thus taking the bull by the horns, so to speak, and bringing to the fore a situation that has been simmering, now and then boiling over, for the last four or five years.

Involved is the question of the role of the state university. Is it to supplant or supplement the services offered by private institutions?

The concern of private colleges in Buffalo, Syracuse and New York City was expressed at a hearing last month over establishing a Long Island science-education college. A sampling of legislators reveals they are becoming concerned, too. This is a question that needs to be explored in the light of the Young Commission report that preceded the 1948 law setting up the State University.

More immediate is the growing conflict over the operation of the State University's Forestry College at Syracuse University.

The last big push to substitute the present Forestry College Board of Trustees by a Board of Counselors, minus the authority granted trustees in the 1911 legislation that created the college, came three years ago. Boards of counselors were set up then for other units in the State University system as the teachers colleges and the medical schools. Forestry College alumni joined with the trustees to exclude their school primarily through the efforts of the Onondaga County delegation. And the Forestry school was made an exception. Nor was the contract status of the units at Cornell and Alfred disturbed. Another try in 1954 didn't get far.

Since then, however, the Forestry College Board of Trustees apparently finds itself as something of a fifth wheel. Most of its members are serving as holdovers. It hasn't been brought in, we're informed, on many discussions that could lead to settling various disputes and questions, as the setting of fees for Syracuse University services, or in settling its own status.

Yet, prior to 1949, it certainly had some part - and an important one we believe - in the Forestry College's development to the high rank it presently enjoys. The board of trustees, if we judge by the record, was eminently capable of carrying out the policies of the State Education Department before 1948. It could, if given the opportunity, carry out those of the State University. All without centralizing authority in an Albany bureau and without turning the "friendly relations" referred to by the students into a cat and dog fight.

For example, if present relationships deteriorate to a complete divorce of Syracuse University and the Forestry College, what then? Expansion of the state campus by condemnation of nearby properties? Removal of the school to another location? The necessity to add liberal arts units to prevent its becoming another technical institute?

III.

The third document was proposed early in June by a subcommittee from the newly appointed Board of Trustees for the Forestry College and a subcommittee from the Trustees of the State University. This document was an effort on the part of the two boards to clarify their respective status and authority. It has been approved by the State University Board and the Forestry College Board, and is the basis upon which the two boards presently govern the Forestry College.

The unsettled question is the status of the Forestry student and the Forestry faculty in Syracuse University. Is the student dually enrolled in both Syracuse University and the State University? From what institution does he receive his degree? What is his status as an alumnus?

Subcommittees of the Syracuse University Board of Trustees and the State University will shortly meet in an effort to solve these basic issues. It should be noted that these committees have already met during the summer and settled the question of Forestry student fees and the price for accessory instruction. Their next meeting is scheduled to take up the questions referred to above.

In making these materials available to the Middle States Association, we call your attention to the fact that the only data used comes from previously published materials. In this way, we have attempted to avoid any misunder-

standing in respect to positions previously taken and consistently maintained. We believe that these data will be more meaningful if the reader keeps the two fundamental problems clearly before him. These issues are (1) what is the status of the Forestry College student in Syracuse University? and (2) what is the relationship of the Board of Trustees of the Forestry College to the State University Board of Trustees? Hope has been expressed that the latter has been solved and that the former will be, shortly.

Document I

THE
RELATIONSHIP
OF THE
"NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY"
TO
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

On April 6, 1953, Governor Thomas E. Dewey signed into law a recodification bill affecting the administration of the State University of New York. At the request of the Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry, an amendment was adopted excluding the Forestry College from its provisions. The Governor, in an accompanying memorandum, added, "It is to be hoped that in the coming year these questions (relationship to Syracuse University) will be resolved..."

In answer to the Governor's request, Syracuse University has prepared the following materials as a guide to those who seek the solution.

BACKGROUND - EARLY YEARS

1911-13

"The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" was established July 28, 1911.*

Louis Marshall, Esquire, a distinguished attorney and member of the Syracuse University Board of Trustees was largely responsible. He was assisted by James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University and by J. Henry Walters, Senator from Onondaga County.

A New York State College of Forestry at Cornell had been in operation from 1898 to 1903, but it was discontinued because of difficulties between the State and Cornell over the operation of the College's experimental forest in the Adirondacks. When the legislature created the new Forestry College, it was named "The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" to distinguish it clearly from its predecessor.

The first governing board for the College provided for twelve trustees, six to be appointed by Syracuse University, three by the Governor with consent of the Senate, and three to be ex-officio members. Those who received appointment by virtue of their position were the Chancellor of Syracuse University, the State Commissioner of Education and the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner.

In 1913 the original charter was amended to increase the Board to thirteen by adding the "Temporary President of the Senate" as an ex-officio member. Provision was also made whereby the Governor would appoint all nine members of the Board. The purpose of the amendment, concurred in by the original Board, was to prevent criticism that a private University affiliated with the Methodist Church had control over a State supported institution.

* Chapter 851 Laws 1911

On May 24, 1913* appropriations for \$250,000 were authorized for Forestry buildings. Included in the law was a provision (Sec. 2) that Syracuse University was to have complete control, at pleasure of the State, over land and buildings; that the plans and specifications were subject to the Chancellor's approval; and that the money for construction was to be paid by the State Treasurer only upon vouchers approved by the Chancellor.

In retrospect, it is certain that Mr. Marshall, fully familiar with the contract college in agriculture at Cornell, intended to create an institution affiliated with Syracuse University in all respects except those prevented by the Constitution.** The name of the College--"The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University"--and the requirement that the Chancellor of Syracuse University be an ex-officio member of the governing board are the legal evidences of the affiliation. The intentions were further underlined in the provisions affecting use of the land and buildings, architectural specifications, and payments for construction. The Syracuse Herald for May 10, 1911 described the proposed legislation as meaning "to the local University what the State School of Agriculture has meant to Cornell."***

*Chapter 677 Laws New York 1913

** Article 9 of the State Constitution, now Section 4 of Article 11, prohibits use of State property, credit or money in aid or maintenance of any school of learning "wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious domination." At that time, the By-Laws of Syracuse University provided that the several Conferences of the Methodist Church would appoint certain trustees.

*** Those interested in the early history of the College should read "New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University - History, Founding and Early Growth - 1911-1922" by Earle Field.

BACKGROUND - SUBSEQUENT YEARS

1948-1953

The "Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University", a commission of eminent educators who made a thorough study of the State's system of higher education, confirmed the contract relationship in their report submitted in 1948, It classified nine institutions of higher learning as operated for the State under contract by private institutions. The College of Forestry was among the nine. (See Page 14 of report of February 16, 1948). The report further advised that in respect to future controls that "The State contract colleges should be administered by the trustees of the University involved in the contract, or by boards of trustees as presently provided." (Underlining ours) Since the law creating the State University (1949) closely followed the recommendations of the Temporary Commission, one may reasonably conclude that as late as 1949 there was no intention of modifying the traditional relationship.

The College catalogue prepared by the Forestry College for 1951-52 described the relationship as follows:

"College of Forestry students are integral members of the Syracuse University student body. They are eligible for all University activities, for example athletics, Hendricks Chapel groups, fraternities, social affairs, student government, clubs. Prominent participation in these activities is traditional among student foresters."
(p. 16)

From 1911 to 1951, "The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" acquired international recognition and great professional prestige. It was considered in all respects except financial to be a college of Syracuse University. Its dean met with the deans of other colleges at Syracuse University and had a similar relationship to the Chancellor. The rights and privileges of students and faculty in the Forestry College were identical with the rights and privileges of students and faculty of Syracuse University. There were no policy or operating problems. There was no duplication of services or facilities and the relationship was taken as a matter of course.

The first storm signals appeared when the State University proposed a reorganization of all units of the State University except the contract colleges at Alfred and Cornell Universities and the State Institutes of Applied Arts and Sciences. The proposal repealed the Charter of the Forestry College, including the name, and dissolved the present Forestry Board, transferring many of its powers to the State University Board. In effect, it grouped the Forestry College with state colleges for teachers, the agriculture and technical institutes, and Maritime College--all educational institutions with vastly different purposes and backgrounds, and every one of which was an independent unit that did not depend on another institution for important services.

Syracuse University did not oppose the State University's plan for more centralized control of widely separated but generally self-contained units of the State University.

Syracuse University did oppose the inclusion of "The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" with a group of State Colleges with whom it had nothing in common. It believed that Forestry was a professional school similar to the contract colleges in agriculture, home economics and ceramics at Alfred and Cornell and all of which were excluded from the reorganization plan. Syracuse opposed the proposal only as it applied to Forestry and did so because:

- 1) it severed a forty-year relationship,
- 2) no reason was given for changing an arrangement that had proved eminently successful,
- 3) Forestry was not a self-contained unit as were the other Colleges included in the plan, and
- 4) it believed that the proposal might become a precedent leading toward the eventual elimination of the other great contract colleges at Cornell and Alfred.

Either for these or other reasons, the State University did not introduce the proposal in the 1952 legislature.

Between 195² and 1953, the Trustees of the Forestry College and the Trustees of Syracuse University attempted to persuade the State University officers that the Forestry College deserved special treatment. The argument or point of view was not received sympathetically and in 1953, the reorganization Bill was introduced in the legislature. Insofar as it applied to the Forestry College, the Bill was opposed again by the Trustees of the Forestry College and by the Trustees of Syracuse University. The opposition took the form of an amendment which specifically excluded the Forestry College from the General provisions of the reorganization Bill.

The legislature approved the measure, as amended, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey, in signing the Bill, asked representatives of the two institutions to resolve their differences in the coming year.

The following is intended as an aid to those who will meet to resolve the question.

II

ISSUE

The main issues between the State University of New York and Syracuse University in respect to the Forestry College are the status of the Forestry student and the status of the Forestry College Board.

In respect to the former, the issue may be summarized as follows:

Is he a student of Syracuse University, the State College of Forestry, or a student of both institutions?

Syracuse University believes that he is a student in both institutions and always has been.

The State University believes that he is solely a student of the State University and never has been a student at Syracuse University!

The issue is whether he is a student of both or of the State University only?

The basis for Syracuse's position for "dual citizenship" is the intent of the founders, the large number of vital services performed, the forty-year tradition of day-to-day relationships of staff and students, and the common understanding of students, faculty, alumni, educational organizations, and of citizens, generally. The degrees have been conferred by the Chancellor of Syracuse University and the diplomas signed by him as the Chancellor of Syracuse University. The intent, the spirit, the present practices, and the portent for the future are the foundations for Syracuse University's position.

The State University's attitude appears to be a legal interpretation that classifies the State-supported colleges into contract or non-contract institutions and leaves no provision for a separate or "statutory" designation. In their view, either a College is a contract college or it is not, and because the Forestry College has a separate Board (whereas the contract colleges at Alfred and Cornell are governed by the Alfred and Cornell Boards) they would classify it as "non-contract" irrespective of tradition or present practices or other considerations.

The result of these differing points of view leaves the status of the student completely unsettled.

In respect to the status of the Forestry Board, the issue is whether it shall be continued with present powers and responsibilities.

Syracuse University believes that it should because it has made notable contributions in the development of the College and because it is a symbol of the historical relationship between the Forestry College and Syracuse University.

The State University believes that it should become a Council with powers delegated to it by the State University Board.

The issue here is whether the continuance of the present Board, with present powers and responsibilities, will contribute more effectively than a Council to Forestry education and to a spirit of cooperation between publicly and privately supported colleges in New York State.

III

SIGNIFICANCE

What may seem at first to be "an academic question" is in reality a prerequisite to the development of future plans for the Forestry College and of the University.

If the student has official status only in the State University, it separates clearly into two student bodies, students that previously lived and studied together as members of one University family.

If the student has official status only in the State University, it raises the question of how far the State University intends to go in duplicating facilities and services now supplied by Syracuse University, how soon, and at what cost?

If the student has official status only in the State University, it raises a serious question as to how far Syracuse should go in supplying facilities and services to students who are involved in almost every phase of student life and yet who, according to the State University, have no official connection with Syracuse University. The extent of services range from academic courses and counseling to housing, food and extra-curricular activities. When Syracuse considers the needs of its students, Foresters are considered as part of the student body. If they are not, a substantially different type of planning will be required.

There are significant legal, moral, and financial problems in each of the above.

In back of these considerations, however, is the tradition and fierce pride that Syracuse has always taken in the Forestry College.

It was instrumental in starting the Forestry College in 1911.

Forestry classes were housed exclusively in Syracuse University classrooms from 1911 to 1917.

The University gave over 15 acres of much-needed land to the State for the Forestry buildings. It would never had done so had it thought of Forestry as a completely separate and independent institution.

Faculty and students of both institutions from the beginning have enjoyed identical privileges.

Alumni of the Forestry College are alumni of Syracuse University and actively participate in Alumni activities. A graduate of the Forestry College is one of the Alumni Trustees. Prior to establishment of the State University, no one questioned the status of Alumni of the Forestry College.

One cannot sweep away in one swift stroke the pattern and plan of forty years, and not adversely affect the academic program of the Forestry student.

Equally important, a cooperative relationship between publicly and privately supported institutions cannot be arbitrarily severed without establishing a dangerous precedent that affects all independent colleges as they work with the State University for the welfare of the student.

When Syracuse was suddenly advised that there is no relationship and never has been, it was a complete surprise. It was particularly embarrassing to Syracuse since Forestry students had played on Syracuse University teams since the founding of the College, and if they were not Syracuse students, they were ineligible and the same principle applied to R.O.T.C. enrollment, membership in Syracuse fraternities, and a host of other "joint activities".

The State University's answer to the above is that the Forestry College has always paid for all services and that Syracuse is under an obligation to continue the practice. The concept that all services are and have been for sale, and that the fees include the full cost of the services offered is simply untrue! It ignores the fact that there was first a fundamental relationship. Without it, Syracuse would not have entered into an agreement initially. It was this fundamental relationship that made it possible for Syracuse University to make identical charges to all students. Each receives a substantial portion of his education from the generosity of others. Without such a fundamental relationship, charges to Forestry students would have to be substantially more. Otherwise, Syracuse would be in the doubtful position of using its plant and endowments for students of an alien institution.

In general, the significance of the issue is that it destroys a relationship that has existed for over forty years and thereby creates a precedent that bears on the future relations between publicly and privately supported institutions in New York State. Further, it raises the question of how far the State University intends to go in duplicating facilities and services.

A solution, to be truly effective, should settle the status of students and the status of the Board as a matter of law and at the same time establish a clear understanding of that relationship among the students, staff, and administrative officers of both institutions.

IV

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The following are suggested by Syracuse University as possible alternatives:

- 1) The State University to include "The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" in the list of contract or statutory colleges. Such a designation would place the Forestry

College in a similar position with the contract colleges at Cornell and Alfred Universities. This might be done either by leaving the present Forestry Board undisturbed or by merging it with the Board of Syracuse University. The only reason for a Board, separate from the Syracuse University Board in the beginning, was the provision in the State constitution that prevented a contract college at a university whose Board was affiliated with a religious denomination. The Syracuse By-Laws have now been amended in this regard (1952) and the original constitutional limitation is no longer present. Such a solution is legally possible and would carry out the original intent and continue all present relationships. (See Appendix A for a legal analysis justifying this position.)

- 2) By mutual agreement to continue the present law (Chapter 526 Laws 1953) excluding the Forestry College from the provisions affecting the non-contract colleges. Such a solution would (a) continue the present Forestry Board, including retention of present powers, and (b) retain the present practice of awarding joint diplomas. It would mean a retention of present law, as amended, but provides in addition that the State University Trustees endorse the action by formal resolution, thus ending the present unsettled situation.

Syracuse is hopeful that the State University will recognize the "dual citizenship" of the Forestry student in both the State University and Syracuse University and retain the present Forestry Board with present powers. If, however, agreement cannot be reached on these issues, Syracuse, after thorough consideration, is frankly reluctant to provide present services, except for steam, solely on a purchased basis. In the light of the past, it is an

impossible position and one that should not be continued. Accordingly, Syracuse would expect that Forestry College dependence on Syracuse for present facilities and services would not continue beyond a reasonable period of time.

Syracuse University asks that the "dual citizenship" and the separate Board become the settled policy. Syracuse University believes the students in the College of Forestry should have a sense of loyalty to the State University. It believes they should also have a sense of loyalty to Syracuse University. This is particularly important in the case of undergraduate students. To deprive Forestry students the privileges they now have as members of the Syracuse family is to do them a great disservice.

V

SERVICES PRESENTLY PERFORMED BY SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FOR FORESTRY COLLEGE

The close relationship between the Forestry College and Syracuse University is cited in the following particulars:

Academic Services

- 1) During 1952-53, 7,923 hours of academic instruction were taken by Forestry students (653 Fall - 594 Spring) from Syracuse University. This is roughly an average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ credit hours per student for two terms and represents roughly one-third of the student's academic program.
- For freshmen, 22 out of a possible 30-32 semester hours are required in Syracuse University classes.
- In sophomore and upper-class years, the amount of required work in Syracuse University courses depends on the sequence. The variation, however, ranges from a minimum of 17% to a possible 44% over four years.

Elective courses, selected by the student, must be added to the above to get a complete picture. It is estimated that these normally constitute about 11% of the total. A realistic appraisal of the academic relationship is that the Forestry student takes a substantial amount of his work in Syracuse University classes and the possibility for program enrichment through elective courses adds to the flexibility and the attractiveness of the Forestry program. Recognition of the above is found in the Forestry Bulletin published by the State University for 1951-52 (p. 24):

"Forestry students, upon receiving proper approval, may take Syracuse University courses without extra charge.

"Syracuse University has a generous variety of courses. Students in the College of Forestry have found courses in these subjects helpful: psychology, philosophy, sociology, geology, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, chemical engineering, aerial photogrammetry and photogrammetric mapping, mechanical engineering, electronics, statistics, meteorology, climatology, soils, commerce, economics, business law, personnel management, zoology, animal physiology, political science, public administration, public budgeting and finance, theories of government, public opinion analysis.

"For descriptions of individual courses in these and related fields, bulletins of the respective schools and colleges of Syracuse University should be consulted."

For work taken last year, Syracuse University was paid \$156,660.

It was computed at the same rate charged other University students and on a per-credit-hour basis. (See Appendix B for courses taken in Spring Term 1952-53, in Colleges of Engineering, Business, Speech and Liberal Arts.)

2) The above is further emphasized in the following:

The Forestry student in his freshman year is required to take either physical education or R.O.T.C. If he chooses physical education, he takes his work along with other University freshmen and has access to the University's \$7,000,000 athletic plant.

If the student substitutes R.O.T.C. training for physical education, he takes his work under the military department of the University which provides both an Army and Air Force R.O.T.C. program. He may continue to take military training throughout his four years in college. This is important because of its bearing on the Forestry students' draft status. In the second term, 160 Forestry students were enrolled in Air Force R.O.T.C. and 64 in Army R.O.T.C. Both of the above are described in the Forestry Bulletin for 1951-52 (pp. 23-30):

"During his Freshman year, a student in the the College of Forestry is required to take a year's work under the direction of the Department of Athletics and Physical Education of Syracuse University.

"R.O.T.C. work may be substituted for the Physical Education requirement. But the Military Department of Syracuse University requires a minimum of two years of R.O.T.C. credit. Therefore, the College of Forestry makes the provision that the first year of R.O.T.C. work covers the requirement for Physical Education, and the second year of R.O.T.C. work receives 2 hours' scholastic credit. (One hour for each semester's work completed).

"A student's wish to continue R.O.T.C. work in Junior and Senior years must be approved by the College and Military Department. If approved, full credit will be allowed.

"No student may register for Camp until he has passed a swimming test submitted and approved by the Department of Physical Education of Syracuse University."

3) The Forestry student has access to the University's main and branch libraries. These include more than 434,000 volumes, 2,600 scientific and technical periodicals, thousands of

government documents and other publications and supplement the professional library in the Forestry College. His library privileges are identical with those of other University students and are described in the Forestry Bulletin 1951-52 (p. 17):

"Students of Forestry have full privileges of the Syracuse University library nearby and its 14 branches. These add 400,000 more volumes, plus several thousand more pamphlets, to the literature resources open to students."

- 4) The Forestry student and staff have the use of such specialized University services as the Psychology Department for psychological tests and evaluation services, the Radio and Television Center for the broadcast and recording of public-service Forestry programs, the Audio Visual Center for educational films, the Hoople Speech and Hearing Center for students requiring special help and the counseling service of the various personnel offices. A portion of these services is described in the Forestry Bulletin 1951-52 (p. 33):

"Supplementary counseling services are available to each College of Forestry student from the Dean of Men of Syracuse University and from the University's Psychological Services Center. The Center provides free aid in helping students overcome personality difficulties and problems of emotional adjustment often occasioned by new surroundings, associates, and responsibilities."

Non-Academic Services

- 5) The vast majority of Forestry students live in University dormitories. Freshmen Forestry students are required, like other Syracuse University freshmen, to live in dormitories unless living in their own home. Upperclassmen may live in University dormitories, fraternities or private homes officially inspected and approved by the University. During the Spring semester of 1953, 338 Forestry

students lived in University dormitories, 86 in fraternities, an estimated 150 in University approved private homes and 27 in their own homes. In room applications, there is no discrimination and they are treated as Syracuse University students. When assigned rooms, no attention is paid to whether they are Foresters or in another College in the University family. Assignment is based solely on rates they wish to pay and convenience of location. These services are described in the Forestry Bulletin 1951-52 (p. 38):

"Residence. Students in the College of Forestry must conform to the housing rules of Syracuse University.

"Housing facilities are provided in living centers owned and controlled by Syracuse University. All Freshmen must live in private homes officially inspected and approved by the University.

"For further information, write to the Director of Housing, Dean of Men's Office, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York."

- 6) Forestry students are eligible for student rate meal tickets at University operated dining halls. The Forestry College from its founding has depended exclusively on Syracuse University for both food and dormitory facilities. See Forestry Bulletin 1951-52 (p. 38).
- 7) The Forestry student uses--in fact depends on--the University's Student Health Service for an examination on his admission to College, periodic check-ups while in school, and in case of illness is entitled to ten days of semi-private accommodations free of charge at the student infirmary or the University Hospital. The above is identical with services provided all Syracuse University students and is described in the Forestry Bulletin 1951-52 (p. 26):

"Health Examination. Each new student is required to present himself to Syracuse University's Student Health Service, 111 Waverly Avenue, for a physical examination."

- 8) The processing of Forestry students to their draft boards is done through the office of the Dean of Men at the University. A total of 386 Forestry students were processed between June 15 and July 10, 1953. (See Appendix C for report).
- 9) The Forestry College depends on Syracuse University for a score of non-academic services which enrich and in general contribute to a well-rounded educational program. These include:
 - (a) Participation in all intercollegiate sports, including football, basketball, baseball, lacrosse, swimming, boxing, wrestling, soccer, crew, fencing, tennis, skiing.
 - (b) An extensive social program, supervised by specialized University personnel.
 - (c) Recreational facilities, such as tennis courts, swimming pools, handball courts, squash courts, shower and locker facilities, ski-tow, and lodge.
 - (d) Professional, personal and religious counseling (all faiths).
 - (e) Pass books and special student rates to athletic events, concerts, lectures, art exhibits, theater, etc.
 - (f) Daily paper - a year book - a University magazine published six times a year.
 - (g) Participation in an outstanding and nationalized recognized form of student government.
 - (h) Assistance in acquiring part-time work.
 - (i) Membership in honorary clubs, societies and fraternities.
 - (j) Free student loan service for those needing financial help on a short term basis.

The significance of these many activities may be seen in the description in the Forestry Bulletin published by the State University for 1951-52 (pp. 34-35):

"Student activities are sponsored by Syracuse University for undergraduates of its colleges and schools and of the State University College of Forestry. The activities are of the number and nature--social, athletic, cultural, intellectual--typical and expected of one of the country's largest universities.

"Down the years student foresters have regularly made their mark as officers of the Syracuse University student government, members of campus honorary groups, varsity lettermen in football, basketball, lacrosse, crew, and other sports. In turn, College of Forestry students have attracted University-wide interest in activities which consequently developed all-campus support and participation.

"For example, Alpha Phi Omega, honorary society for former Boy Scouts, began chapter activity at Syracuse as largely a group of College of Forestry students (many of whom credit their Boy Scout years for their decision to become foresters). Now Alpha Phi Omega is the men's honorary fraternity of service at Syracuse University, with many members other than foresters and with great prestige for group aid to eleemosynary projects on campus.

"One of Syracuse University's largest extra-curricular organizations is the Outing Club, which was founded by College of Forestry faculty members and students. The Outing Club sponsors weekend mountaineering, ski meets, hosteling, and other outdoor activities throughout the year. Club events often take place at the University's large ski lodge, on the edge of the campus. Nearby are lighted slopes and a tow. The lodge is site of the Syracuse University Ski School, pioneer in mass ski instruction and the country's largest operation of its kind. A College of Forestry faculty member was co-founder and first director of the school, and student foresters have been identified with skiing instruction and competition at Syracuse University perennially. One of these students has qualified for membership on the United States ski team for the 1952 winter Olympic Games."

Extracurricular Activities

"College of Forestry students have double opportunity to participate in varied extracurricular activities. Both the College and Syracuse University offer the opportunity. A student may accept both invitations if he has the time and inclination to warrant doing so.

"The Syracuse University Committee on Eligibility determines the eligibility of a student (of forestry or other curriculum) to compete on an athletic team, to represent the University in any non-athletic activity or competition, to be a candidate for any student office or for the staff of a recognized student publication, to be initiated into a fraternity or similar organization, or to engage in any other recognized extracurricular activity. College of Forestry students are subject to the Committee's supervision of all such activities.

"The matter of the establishment of fraternities is one of which College of Forestry students are subject to the general rules of Syracuse University."

Hendricks Chapel

"Hendricks Chapel, of beautifully classic architecture, is the Syracuse University center of diversified programs and activities strengthening the values of modern life. The annual all-College convocation is held in Hendricks Chapel in October, with an outstanding personality addressing the entire Forestry student body, faculty, and staff. This occasion is unique on the Syracuse campus.

"The Dean of Hendricks Chapel coordinates the religious programs on campus. Associated with him are six full time denominational chaplains, as well as several part-time chaplains and advisers, who provide a ministry to their separate constituencies and who share in the general guidance and administration of the Chapel.

"Protestant religious services, at which voluntary attendance usually exceeds 1,000, are held in the sanctuary of the Chapel at 10:50 a.m. Sunday. This service of worship, with a sermon by the Dean, a staff member, or a visiting clergyman, is supplemented by the vested student choir of 100 voices.

"Masses are held at 9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. Sunday in Crouse College auditorium. A Sabbath eve service is conducted for Jewish students at 7:15 p.m. Friday in the Chapel sanctuary.

"Extensive committee activities of a non-sectarian nature are provided regularly by the student Chapel Board. Denominational fellowship programs are maintained by the chaplains, assisted by student leaders."

Last year the total student fees from Forestry students (\$25.00 per student per term) amounted to \$28,475! These fees pay only a fraction of the full costs.* The services were offered solely because Syracuse believed the Forester was a Syracuse University student and entitled to all rights and privileges and benefits.

There is no question as to the State's ability to duplicate these services providing the people of the State are willing to pay the increased capital and operating costs. It will involve chemistry and physics laboratories, additional classrooms for work in the humanities and social sciences, expansion of the present library, an infirmary and health center, physical education facilities and playing fields for intramural sports, housing and dining and recreational facilities, and many others.

Alumni

Prior to the establishment of the State University, the Forestry graduate received a degree entitled "The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University". It was signed by the Dean of the College and by the Chancellor of Syracuse University. (Copy appended in Appendix D). Thousands of Foresters have received this degree and are ^{now} ~~not~~ active members of the Syracuse University Alumni Association.

Faculty Services

Services for the Forestry faculty are also tangible evidence of a valuable and close academic relationship. These include:

- 1) Free tuition at Syracuse University for sons and daughters of Forestry faculty.
- 2) Free tuition in University courses up to six hours per term for all employees. (See Appendix E for list.)

*Comparable charges at Cornell range from \$62.50 to \$91.00 per term.

- 3) ~~Membership in Faculty Dependent Exchange which permits sons and daughters to attend other colleges, tuition free, that are members of the Exchange.~~
- 4) Faculty rates for athletic tickets, books and supplies, Pinebrook--the University operated summer lodge, and all other University activities.
- 5) Participation in the University Senate, the several special college committees working on academic problems, and particularly those related to graduate work and cooperative research.

If there is no student or faculty status, there is literally no foundation for the continuance of student, faculty, or alumni services.

A STATEMENT
ON RELATIONS
SYRACUSE UNIV

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE
REFERENCE TO
STATUS AND SERVICES

Document II

Prepared

by

Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York
April 18, 1956

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A STATEMENT

ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

AND

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

WITH REFERENCE TO

FUTURE STUDENT STATUS AND SERVICES

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A STATEMENT ON FUTURE STUDENT STATUS AND SERVICES

Syracuse University at the outset wishes to express its gratitude for the action taken by Governor Averell Harriman in appointing new members to the Board of Trustees of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. It welcomes the continuance of an independent Board of Trustees with which it has had the most amicable relationship for almost five decades. It wishes to communicate to the new Trustees its desire to work with them for an early solution of existing problems and for the re-establishment of a relationship satisfactory to the officials of the State University and Syracuse University.

I.

Syracuse University believes the fundamental issue to be the unsettled status of the forestry student. It believes that no long term solution is possible until the status of the forestry student in the State University system and in Syracuse University is clearly defined and final determination is made as to the diplomas granted to the graduating forestry student.

The following, we believe, illustrates, very simply, the dilemma Syracuse University has faced these last six years.

Ever since the founding of the College of Forestry, forestry students have played on Syracuse athletic teams; lived in Syracuse dormitories; eaten in Syracuse dining halls; been eligible for Syracuse approved fraternities; taken general education courses in Syracuse classes; received R.O.T.C. commissions on certification that they were Syracuse University students; had Syracuse University process their records for military service; and utilized all recreational and social facilities. In general, the Forestry student has been treated as a student of Syracuse University.

We performed these broad-scale services because they were envisaged in the creation of the "New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University" in 1911.

We provided services and made available the resources of Syracuse University because we believed that a technical college, to be truly effective, required a general university environment to enrich its professional program, and that a student in such a college should have the benefits of intra-university course work to give him a broad and fundamentally sound education.

We looked upon the relationship with the Forestry College as a cooperative enterprise between publicly and privately supported institutions. Our sole motivation was the development of a distinguished College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Shortly after the State University was founded in 1948, its officers challenged this philosophy of cooperation. They adopted instead a policy of exclusiveness whereby the forestry student was to be regarded as having no fundamental relationship with Syracuse University. It was argued that the forestry student was enrolled in the State University only, and that all student privileges, benefits and services received from Syracuse University were provided purely on a "purchased" basis.

This policy, Syracuse University felt, introduced a radical and unprecedented change in the relationship between itself and the College of Forestry, and, as such, came as a complete surprise to Syracuse University officials.

We never felt that there were any legal or administrative impediments which should preclude the forestry student from holding "dual membership" in the new State University and Syracuse University.

We never believed that our willingness to cooperate with the State University in the education of the forestry student should be reduced to that of merely "selling" services to students of a completely separate institution.

There is, we believe, a sound basis for such a point of view. If the forestry student is not a student of Syracuse University, many of the most important services simply cannot be sold.

A few illustrations will serve as examples.

Athletic Competition. Between fifty and sixty forestry students of the 466 now enrolled as undergraduates now participate actively on Syracuse University athletic teams. They row on the crew, play soccer and lacrosse, participate on the ski and rifle teams, engage in wrestling, and participate in the other competitive sports.

If they are not students of Syracuse University, we cannot certify them as eligible for participation on Syracuse University teams. Syracuse University as all other members of the Eastern College Athletic Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association is

able to certify for intercollegiate athletic competition only those students who are bona fide members of its student body. The right to participate in intercollegiate athletics is not a service that can be sold.

Fraternity Life. Approximately 40% of the present undergraduate forestry student body belongs to Syracuse University fraternities. The State University does not permit fraternities at its institutions. Must forestry students be excluded next fall from fraternity membership? Should freshmen foresters be prevented from joining Syracuse University fraternities next September? It is clear that unless the forester is a Syracuse University student, there is simply no way of certifying him as eligible under existing charters.

ROTC Training. The ROTC contract between Syracuse University and the Armed Services specifies that a candidate for a commission must be certified as a Syracuse University student. If the forester is not such a student, then Syracuse University is not justified in admitting him to ROTC training or certifying him for his commission. Over half of the student body in the College of Forestry is currently enrolled in ROTC. Membership in ROTC is a privilege which goes with membership in the institution which has an ROTC program. Take away a student's membership in Syracuse University and the basis for this "service" disappears.

Dormitory Life and Dining Hall Privileges. At the present time, a resident forestry student registers with our Dean of Men for housing in Syracuse University dormitories and for dining hall privileges. In the selection of rooms, he is treated as a Syracuse University student and pays identical rates. Again, most of the forestry student body lives in Syracuse University supervised housing. If the forester is not a Syracuse student, then the university is in a doubtful position of renting dormitory facilities to students from another institution. Should the point of view of the officers of the State University prevail, the factors of student supervision and student morale in Syracuse University dormitories would be greatly complicated.

II.

These problems, doubts and difficulties have been presented to the officers of the State University. However, there is nothing in past discussions with State University officials

to indicate that any progress has been made toward a solution.

State University officials, of course, have expressed a desire to purchase services from Syracuse University, but on a basis where they can buy only those services they want, when they want them. At the same time, they have made clear their desire to separate the forestry student from the rest of Syracuse University.

It is not clear how a desire to purchase services for the forestry student (a program which by its very nature requires the forestry student to mingle with, and integrate himself into, the Syracuse student body) can be reconciled with an attitude of "separatism" (which insists that the forestry student is not, and should not be, a part of the Syracuse University family).

It should be clear that the present difficulties are not the result of any new or recent changes in Syracuse University policy. These difficulties were non-existent for 37 years--from 1911 when the College of Forestry was founded to 1948 when the State University was established.

They made their appearance only after the State University began pursuing a policy of separatism for the College of Forestry in 1949. With each succeeding year the status of the forestry student has become increasingly more confused.

This confusion has been further compounded by the lack of a clear distinction between the legal jurisdiction of the State University Board of Trustees (which has the power to formulate general policy for the state university system) and the College of Forestry Board of Trustees (which has been vested by statute with specific powers to administer the forestry college directly).

Therefore, it has not been clear to Syracuse University on what legal basis the State University officials rested their argument that the forestry student cannot or should not be a member of Syracuse University.

If, however, the State University does in fact have the right to determine unilaterally the status of the forestry student, then, we feel, it should also assume full responsibility for a fair and equitable solution to the host of problems created by such a change in status.

Without some assurance that the State University officials are willing to join in a cooperative effort to find a common solution, Syracuse University is faced with the alternative of believing either

1. That any relationship between Syracuse University and the College of Forestry through "purchased" services is being unfairly exploited in an attempt to buy time until these services can be duplicated on the forestry campus, or

2. That Syracuse University is being maneuvered into a position where it has no choice but deny students services under circumstances which will only promote public misunderstanding, displeasure and ill-will for a situation not of its making.

This is the dilemma as we see it.

III.

Because we have hoped that an amicable solution could be found, Syracuse University officials have continued to offer to forestry students all the benefits, privileges and services which have been rendered in the past.

Syracuse University has issued its diplomas to forestry graduates because such an action provides the only foundation upon which the university can justify the privileges and services it now extends to forestry students.

Nevertheless the practice of providing full student privileges and a Syracuse diploma has frequently been misinterpreted and misunderstood.

Apparently the time has come when the newly-appointed Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry should review the nature of services now rendered by Syracuse University and examine carefully the question of forestry student status.

Those interested in the College of Forestry must face clearly the possibility that student services cannot be continued endlessly without a clear understanding of the forestry student's status at Syracuse University.

It is upon this latter issue of student status that the extent and the character--indeed, even the question of continuance--of student services will depend.

Syracuse University Board of Trustees has discussed the possibility of suspending

these services. The trustees have postponed action because they felt such a recommendation might impose sudden and severe hardships on the forestry student or encourage the needless duplication of services and facilities now provided.

When the new Forestry College Board of Trustees was named in March, Syracuse University trustees recommended, instead, that the entire problem be discussed with the Forestry Board.

Syracuse University feels that the status of the forestry student should not remain clouded in uncertainty. It, further, feels that the question of status should be examined in the light of such intangible, but important, factors as student inter-relationship and student morale.

The Forestry College campus adjoins the Syracuse University campus and occupies the land given free to the State by Syracuse University. This geographical situation brings forestry students into daily physical contact with Syracuse University students.

Forestry students mingle freely with Syracuse University students in classrooms, on campus, in dining halls and in living centers. All these students share many common interests and together participate in various social, scholastic and academic activities.

There would appear to be little reason why forestry students should be denied the sense of belonging which they now enjoy or be excluded from a university to which they are tied academically.

It should be pointed out that in the final analysis, of course, Syracuse University can always abide by a decision to divorce the forestry student from that of the Syracuse University student body.

Clearly such a decision, if it should be made, will not impede or interfere with the activities of Syracuse University students. Obviously it will in no way hamper the future physical or academic growth and development of Syracuse University.

Therefore Syracuse University, if so requested, can deny the forestry student the right to take part in all Syracuse University student affairs, intercollegiate athletics, and ROTC training. It can exclude them from fraternity life, the university dormitory system, recreational facilities, and, if necessary, from the campus itself.

It can do all these things if this is the desire of State University officials. It is not clear, however, what ends would be served by such action.

It is not clear how such exclusions would enhance the forestry student's education or improve student morale or increase administrative efficiency in the College of Forestry or the State University.

Admittedly such exclusion would permit the forestry student to be identified exclusively as a State University student, but such identification would be verbal only. In a real day-by-day academic sense he would have no physical or personal contact with the State University system, or with other State University students or faculty members, nor would he be exposed to educational programs of the other units of the State University.

In a true educational sense, the forestry student would become a member of a technical institute without benefit of, or any sense of belonging to, university life, since he would be geographically isolated from the State University and administratively isolated from Syracuse University.

IV.

Syracuse University's position on the issue of student status is clear. It was stated as early as 1949 and it has not changed since.

We believe that a student can be loyal to both the State University and Syracuse University. There is no sound reason why he cannot or should not be dually enrolled in both institutions.

We believe that there is adequate historical support for such a position, and it would continue a tradition of publicly and privately supported institutions working together in extending the educational system and expanding the educational opportunities in New York State.

Certainly it is to the educational interests of forestry students not to be placed in social isolation and deprived of a university climate by being identified solely with the State University.

Clearly, it is the financial interest of the people of the State to avoid vast expenditures of state funds to duplicate needlessly services and facilities which have been made available by Syracuse University for more than 40 years.

On the question of the diploma, there are several possibilities:

1. The forestry student can have his degree conferred by Syracuse University.
2. The forestry student can have his degree conferred jointly by the State University and Syracuse University.
3. He can receive separate degrees from the State University and Syracuse University.
4. He can have his degree conferred exclusively by the State University.

If this last practice is adopted, the forestry student must obviously be regarded as an outsider by Syracuse University. Such a status would immediately and legally deny to him many of the benefits, privileges and services he now receives from Syracuse University.

If any of the first three practices are adopted, he would be recognized as having been dually enrolled in both institutions and the whole question of what services should be made available to the forestry student disappears.

Whatever course of action is taken, it is of the highest importance that the issue of student status be resolved as soon as possible.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

General Policy Statement on Working Relationship Between Trustees of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University and the Trustees of State University of New York.

State University trustees and College of Forestry trustees have the mutual concern of continuing and providing for the future development of a superior forestry college. They also have joint responsibilities as set forth by statute in Articles 121 and 9 of the State Education Law. While the law remains as it is, neither board can legally evade or abdicate its responsibility. To implement such joint action and to recognize such joint responsibilities this memorandum covering operating procedures and relationships has been agreed upon.

It is developed in the belief that State University as a whole will increase in strength and prestige as the individual units develop imaginative programs in their respective fields under the guidance of strongly constituted local boards enjoying wide latitude for action.

College trustees recognize that the College of Forestry is a component of State University and benefits from its relationship to State University as a whole. They recognize that their powers and duties are subject to the supervision of State University trustees as set forth in Article 121.

College trustees recognize further that State University trustees have general responsibility for providing a broad coordinated program to public higher education for the **Document III** York. This includes the establishment of general policies that apply to all units of State University.

Both boards recognize the objects and purposes of the College to be as set forth in Article 121.

1. The following functions are recognized as falling within the sphere of responsibility of the College of Forestry trustees:

(a) To canvass candidates for the Dean of the College of Forestry and to recommend to the President (of the State University) for appointment by the State University Board of Trustees the one deemed best qualified. No such appointment shall be made without such recommendation.

To receive reports and recommendations of the Dean and to take such actions relating thereto as it deems wise not inconsistent with the policies adopted by State University trustees for the organization and government of the University. Specifically it will act on the Dean's recommendations on faculty appointments, promotions, salary, increments, leave of absence, and terminations of service; programs of study and research;

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standards for student admission, the number of students to be admitted; the requirements for degrees, and the candidates for degrees; major building plans, maintenance, care and custody of College properties and buildings; the annual budget; the extension and public service program; rules controlling the affairs of the College, its faculty and students; agreements, formal and informal, with industries and other agencies; and such other recommendations as the Dean may from time to time make to it. In formulating recommendations to College of Forestry trustees, the Dean will seek the services and advice of appropriate University officers to determine if such recommendations are consistent with State University policy and with state fiscal and administrative procedures.

(c) College trustees have the further responsibility of reviewing the annual report of the Dean and acting on it and on taking such other steps as the trustees may deem wise to appraise the overall functioning of the College and to make such recommendations or take such actions of their own as they deem to be in the best interests of the College.

(d) College trustees will also entertain proposals referred to them by State University Board of Trustees for review and recommendation.

2. The College of Forestry trustees invites to its meetings the President of State University, or his designated deputy. The President will serve as liaison agent between the trustees of the College and State University. The President of State University shall, when necessary, present College trustee actions or proposals to State University trustees.

3. State University trustees agree not to take action on questions of major importance affecting the College without first referring these to College trustees for study and recommendations.

4. State University trustees have the responsibility for establishing over-all policies governing the function and responsibilities of University officers and the conditions of employment of faculty that pertain to all units. These are set forth in "Policies of the Board of Trustees." It is recognized that action in accordance with these policies of State University trustees will not be taken with respect to the College of Forestry without consideration and recommendation from College trustees.

5. State University central administration is recognized as the reviewing, liaison and facilitating agency for the College within the University and with the several State administrative officers and departments that have jurisdiction over various matters affecting the College. Central administration has the specific responsibility of reviewing and coordinating College budgetary and other needs in terms of those of State University as a whole and of making appropriate recommendations to State University trustees and State administrative officers.

6. College trustees, because of their intimate knowledge of the College and of the educational fields in which it operates will, in general,

be the agency that initiates or at least first reviews long-range plans, policies, and programs affecting the College, and State University trustees because of their intimate knowledge of the functioning of the University as a whole will be the confirming agency.

7. The College shall be known as "State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University" and shall be so designated in all bulletins, signs, letterheads and publications issued by or under the authority of either the College Board or the State University Board.

